

NEW YORK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO
JULY 1942

THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Brazil is in extent as large as the whole Dominion of Canada, with a population of over 12,000,000 of people. It has a seaboard of 3,700 miles, and extends 2,874 miles from East to West.

PROVINCES.

SÃO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—Area, 47,328,876 square acres. Capital, Porto Alegre, which has a population of 30,000. Population of the province, 500,000. This province is rich in coal mines and other minerals, and has extensive natural pasture grounds.

SANTA CATHARINA.—Population, 220,000. Area, 14,884,020 square acres. Capital, Desterro; population, 15,000. Its soil and minerals are the same as Rio Grande do Sul. It produces sheep, cattle, mules and horses.

PARANÁ.—Population, 140,000. Area, 46,152,000 square acres. Capital, Curitiba; population, 4,000. This province possesses diamond, gold and lead mines. Large sheep and cattle pastures.

SÃO PAULO.—Population, 1,000,000. Area, 59,420,700 square acres. Capital, São Paulo; population, 100,000. Possesses iron, copper, silver and gold mines, precious stones and coal; grows coffee, cotton, sugar and tobacco in abundance.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Population, 1,600,000. Area, 14,999,400 square acres. Capital, Netheroy; population 40,000. Principal city, Rio de Janeiro, which is the seat of the Imperial Court. Its population is 500,000. This province possesses iron mines and clay beds for the making of chinaware and porcelain, and produces coffee, sugar, tapioca and cotton. It is the largest port in the world.

ESPIRITO SANTO.—Population, 110,000. Area, 9,015,490 square acres. Capital, Victoria; population, 8,000. Possesses gold and iron mines, and produces coffee, sugar, mahogany and various woods.

BAHIA.—Population, 1,700,000. Area, 85,599,422 square acres. Capital, Salvador de Bahia; population, 220,000. Possesses rich gold, diamond, silver, iron, copper, coal and marble mines. It is the great sugar centre, and produces coffee, cocoa, woods, piassava, tobacco, fruits, hides, &c.

SERGIPE.—Population, 340,000. Area, 8,846,840 square acres. Capital, Aracajú; population, 7,000. Possesses gold and diamond mines, iron slate, salines and nitrates of soda and soda salts. Grows sugar-cane, tobacco and Brazil wood.

ALAGÔAS.—Population, 36,000. Area, 13,586,464 acres. Capital, Maceio; population, 10,000. Produces sugar-cane and tobacco.

PERNAMBUCO.—Population, 1,400,000. Capital, Recife (Pernambuco); population, 110,000. Produces large quantities of sugar, tobacco and hides.

PARAHYBA DO NORTE.—Population, 340,000. Area, 14,181,500 square acres. Capital, Parahyba; population, 17,000. Possesses gold and iron mines; grows sugar, rice, cotton and tropical fruits.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.—Population, 260,000. Area, 11,538,000 square acres. Capital, Natal; population, 6,000. Possesses gold and iron mines; produces sugar, cotton, Brazil wood and cochineal.

CEARA.—Population, 600,000. Area, 20,924,163 square acres. Capital, Ceara; population, 20,000. Possesses gold, silver, lead, iron, coal and marble mines; produces ipecacuanha, jaborandy, quinine, coffee, sugar and cotton, and breeds excellent cattle.

PIANHY.—Population, 275,000. Area, 60,579,500 square acres. Capital, Therizina; population, 8,000. Grows cotton, castor oil seeds, &c.

MARANHAO.—Population, 550,000. Area, 92,304,000 square acres. Capital, Maranhao; population, 40,000. Possesses gold

mines; produces cotton, sugar, rice and splendid woods. Raises cattle.

GRAO PARA.—Population, 390,000. Area, 230,760,000 square acres. Capital, Para; population, 40,000. Produces gum Arabic, ipecacuanha, cloves, vegetable ivory, cotton, cocoa, sarsaparilla, nuts, rubber, &c.

AMAZONAS.—Population, 110,000. Area, 382,484,700 square acres. Capital, Manaos; population, 7,000. Possesses mines of crystal, marble and silver, and abounds in the India-rubber tree.

MINAS GERAES.—Population, 1,700,000. Area, 115,380,000 square acres. Capital, Ouro Preto; population, 12,000. Possesses gold mines, precious stones, diamonds and iron. Also the largest gold mine in the world—the Sao Joao del Rey. Produces coffee, sugar, cotton, &c.

GOYAZ.—Population, 275,000. Area, 149,994,000 square acres. Capital, Goyaz; population, 5,000. Possesses gold, iron, diamond and crystal; grows sugar, coffee and tobacco. Breeds cattle, horses and mules.

MATTO GROSSE.—Population, 120,000. Area, 289,459,575 square acres. Capital, Cuiaba; population, 17,500. Possesses gold, iron diamond and copper mines; produces coffee and tobacco, and breeds cattle.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

By last returns the revenue was calculated at £11,900,000 sterling, and the expenditure at £11,800,000 sterling.

THE REIGNING DYNASTY.

The present Emperor, Dom Pedro II., born on 2nd September, 1825, is the son of Dom Pedro I. and the Archduchess Leopoldina, of Austria, married September 4th, 1843, to Empress Theresa, daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. His daughter, Princess Isabel, the future Empress, was born on 29th July, 1846, and married to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte D'Eu, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours. The constitution of Brazil, is founded on the lines of that of England. There are two Legislative Houses; the Senate, which numbers 58 members, and the

House of Deputies, numbering 122 members. At the head of each Province of the Empire is a President, appointed by the Emperor. There is also a Local Assembly in each Province, the same as in Canada.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The nominal strength of the standing army is 32,000 men, and the navy consists of 57 steamers, of which 18 are ironclads, 1 frigate, 8 corvettes, 23 gunboats, and 7 transports.

SLAVERY.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—In 1871 it was decreed that every child born of slaves should be free, and it is hoped that in a few years by this gradual method slavery will be entirely extinguished.

CLIMATE OF BRAZIL.

The mean temperature of Brazil, which extends from 5 degrees of north latitude to the 33rd degree of south latitude, is from 81 degrees to 88 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the different seasons of the year. Dr. Dundas mentions that at Rio de Janeiro the mean temperature for 30 years was 73 degrees. In December, the hottest month of the year, the maximum was $89\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, minimum 70 degrees. In July, which is their winter, the maximum was 79 degrees and the minimum 66 degrees. It will be therefore seen that the heat of Brazil is not so excessive as that experienced in some portions of Canada and the United States.

RAILWAYS.

In 1881 there were 2,346 miles of railway under traffic, and 1,748 miles under construction, making a total of 4,094 miles.

BRAZIL RIVERS.

In Brazil are found the largest rivers in the world. The navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries extends 25,000 miles. By the railway connecting the Mamore and Madeira Rivers, which the Government of Brazil are building, the bulk of the produce of Bolivia will be brought down over the Amazon, instead of going, as it does now, by way of Cape Horn.

MONEY.

The money of Brazil is the milrei, written 1 \$000. The par value of the milrei is 27 pence, or 54 cents, and the value changes according to the rate of Exchange on London. The present value is about 22 pence, or 44 cents.

AGRICULTURE IN BRAZIL.

The agricultural operations in Brazil are at present centred upon coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, mandioca, cocoa and beans. The district from the Amazon, as far south as Bahia, chiefly produces the wild products of the country, viz: India-rubber, cocoa, vanilla, sarsaparilla, piassava, joborandy, castor oil beans, &c., &c., while the cultivated portions produce sugar, coffee cotton and tobacco. The districts between Bahia and Santos, which is south of Rio, may be termed the coffee-growing district. From Santos, and as far south as the borders of Uruguay, the district is taken up by cattle-raising and the production of a few cereals. From this district are exported large quantities of hides, hair and bones.

COFFEE,

The consumption of this article in the whole world is given as 500,000 tons. Half of this enormous quantity is produced in Brazil and represents an immense wealth, in the progress of which are interested alike the country which produces it and those countries trading with her. That Brazil coffee has hitherto been greatly underrated is due to the fact that a large quantity of the best produced is sold under the name of Java and Mocha, or as the coffee of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Martinique produces only 600 sacks annually and Guadaloupe, whose coffee is sold under the name of the neighbouring island, yields 6,000 sacks, not enough to provide the markets of Rio de Janeiro for 24 hours. The greater part of the coffee, which is bought under these names or under that of Java coffee, is Brazilian, while a great deal of the Mocha coffee is nothing but the small beans of the Brazilian plant found at the summit of the branches and carefully selected. The coffee trees are generally planted on the side of a hill, in rows about 20 feet apart. The tree grows about 20 feet high, and is in full bearing about four years after it is planted.

With care the tree will produce for 20 years, and it is believed that if still further attention were given, and manures employed, it would produce for even a longer period. The use of coffee is as yet far from attaining its full development. Coffee is both tonic and stimulant. It has all the advantages of the best alcoholic drinks without any of their inconveniences. The famous Delille dedicates to coffee the following elegant and witty verses, which are its greatest praise :

A peine j'ai goûté ta l'queur odorante,
 Soudain de t'on climat la chaleur penetrante
 Agite tous mes sens, sans trouble sans cahots.
 Mes pensees plus nombreux arrivent à grands flots.
 Mon idée était triste, aride, dépouillée,
 Elle rit, elle sort richement habillée
 Ah ! je crois du génie éprouvant le réveil
 Boire dans chaque goutte un rayon de soleil.

Brazilian coffee, from its various qualities and colours, is equal if not superior to the very highest standard of coffee produced in any other country, and meets every requirement of the most fastidious consumer. Brazil has for the last 50 years devoted great and intelligent care to the cultivation of the coffee tree, and to her is due the growing increase in the consumption, and which tends to become general everywhere. The Brazilian Government, with a view to further develop the resources of the country, have held exhibitions of this article in Rio de Janeiro. There besides the coffees of Brazil were exhibited coffees from all other producing countries, and it was proved that Brazilian coffee compared very favorably with that of any other country. The Government, however, were not content with this, but resolved to hold exhibitions in the capitals of Europe, in New York, and in Canada. They have forwarded samples of 70 different kinds of coffee grown in what may be termed the *coffee zone*, viz : the Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes. It is hoped that these exhibitions will have the effect not only of increasing the consumption of coffee, but also of proving to the public the superior qualities of that of Brazil.

TAPIOCA.

Tapioca is the product of the mandioca plant, which grows in every portion of Brazil. The plant is cut into slips and

planted in earth hills. The roots resemble the Jerusalem artichoke. These are carefully taken and washed, after which they are grated by machinery. The material is then placed in vats and subjected to great pressure, the juice being allowed to run off. This juice is deadly poison, but if allowed to ferment it deposits a substance which constitutes the tapioca of commerce. The pulp, after being pressed, is taken and placed on large copper plates, and subjected to heat until quite dry. This is the *Farinha* which somewhat resembles oatmeal and is used in Brazil as a substitute for bread. A substance made out of starch, produced by potatoes, is now extensively sold in this country and elsewhere as genuine tapioca, but any one using the two can very soon perceive the difference, as the real tapioca is not only more nutritious but is also more economical, requiring a less quantity to produce the same amount of prepared food.

COTTON.

Cotton is extensively cultivated in the northern portions of Brazil, and though the Southern States of America have for many years furnished cotton at such low rates that it was difficult for Brazil to compete, yet she has steadily persevered in the cultivation of this article. It has chiefly found a market in England, where it is highly prized, but the small importations which have come by the new line of steamers to Canada have found here a ready sale, and this will, no doubt, in time develop into an extensive trade.

WOODS.

Brazil exhibited at the Paris Exhibition no less than 117 different kinds of woods cut from a piece of land half-a-mile square. The most of these are hard and susceptible of a very high polish, and are admirably adapted for cabinet-maker's work. Rosewood, mahogany, tulip-wood, &c., are all grown very extensively in Brazil, and exported in large quantities to Europe.

FIBRES, OILS, DRUGS, &c.

There are various varieties of these articles exported from Brazil. From Bahia north to Para, the piassava or monkey bass, used by brush-makers, is largely exported, while such drugs as balsam of copahiba, jaborandy, ipecacuanha, vanilla, sarsaparilla,

castor-oil beans, and other drugs made out of barks, &c., are also exported extensively. From the region of the Amazon comes the India-rubber, which is so much used in Canada. This is obtained from trees tapped in somewhat the same manner as the maple tree in this country.

SUGAR.

This is one of the largest products of Brazil, and is grown over nearly the whole extent of the Empire. There was a large export to Canada until the refineries were closed. Now, however, since their re-opening, the trade has again commenced, and the importation has been very large, amounting to 23,603,875 lbs. for the year 1881, and as the consumption of sugar in this country increases, so will the trade with Brazil increase likewise, as the lower grades of this sugar are necessary, and more economically used by the refiners than those of other countries.

IMPORTS.

Brazil is not a manufacturing country, and produces and cultivates only those articles which are natural products of a tropical climate. She is therefore dependent on the outside world for most of her supplies and all the luxuries of life. The importations into Rio de Janeiro *alone* in 1881 were, of flour, 404,175 barrels; of codfish, 78,332 tubs; of beer, 33,465 cases and 9,442 barrels; of butter, 9,042 barrels and 38,492 cases; of kerosene, 254,055 cases; of lard, 76,171 tubs and 85 cases; of coal, 225,457 tons; of lumber: pine, from the Baltic, 14,545 dozens,—from America, 8,168,490 feet,—spruce, 13,449,470 feet. Besides these articles, there are very large importations of potatoes and onions, cheese and canned vegetables, fruits, &c.; also cottons and woollens, which almost entirely come from England; while furniture, boots and shoes, &c., come in large quantities from France. Canada can compete favorably with other nations in many of these articles, and it is to be hoped that her manufacturers and shippers will open up commercial connections with those of Brazil, and develop a trade which should be of lasting benefit to this country.

THE RIVER PLATE AND ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

This country is almost entirely an agricultural one, producing all sorts of cereals and hay. Being a large grazing country, it

maintains enormous quantities of cattle, sheep and horses, and consequently exports hides, hair, horns, wool, &c. Being so much of an agricultural country, they import largely of agricultural implements. Hitherto Canada has had no footing, though many of her best ploughs and agricultural implements have found their way into this market through the United States, but have been classed as American goods. There is an enormous field here for trade in these articles, as undoubtedly Canada can make and export them cheaper than other countries.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

The Société Postale Francaise de l'Atlantique was established in 1881, with a capital of *ten millions of francs*, which has all been paid up, and holds subsidies from the Canadian and Brazilian Governments for the carriage of their mails.

Since November of last year the monthly service has been carried on by chartered steamers, pending the building of the following splendid vessels, which are fitted with all the latest improvements, have magnificent accommodation for first class passengers, and are worthy to be classed with the finest of the ocean steamers afloat:—

Ville de Para, 3,000 tons;
 Ville de Ceara, 3,000 tons;
 Ville de Montréal, 3,000 tons;
 Ville de Québec, 3,000 tons;
 Ville d'Halifax, 3,000 tons.

These vessels sail monthly from Canada and Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, West Indies.

Although the Company have had to contend against many disadvantages in having to employ chartered ships, yet the results have been most satisfactory. They have brought from Brazil sugar, coffee, rubber, cotton, skins, hides, drugs, piassava, nuts, &c, &c.; and as evidence that the public are alive to the advantages of direct trade, *further* orders have been sent for each and all of these articles. While the vessels have brought these products of Brazil they have taken back those of Canada—flour, fish, potatoes, lumber, sewing machines, plows, butter, cheese, lard, vinegar, apples and many other things. Canadian flour has

found a ready market at prices equal to those of other countries. For fish and lumber there is already large markets, and in most cases the other articles have obtained just appreciation. The trade is yet in its infancy, but now is the time and opportunity to develop it while this country is in prosperity, so that when the dull times chance to come again Canada may have a customer who is willing and ready to take her surplus productions.

It is not in bad seasons that new markets should be sought. It is then too late. It is in the time of prosperity, as it is a well-known fact that the greater the production the less the cost; and it is by obtaining new outlets and new markets in the good day that the producers and manufacturers of Canada may lay by for the rainy.

CONCLUSION.

Want of knowledge of the country, its people and its merchants may deter many from opening up business relations. Mr. William Darley Bentley, of 317 St. Paul street, Montreal, and West India Wharf, Halifax, who is Brazilian Consul-General for Canada as well as Agent-General for the Brazilian Line of Steamers, will be very pleased to give any information in his power, to take charge of consignments or orders, and, if wished, to give the names of the best and most responsible houses in the different ports, so that the parties may correspond direct.

110100100
110100100
110100100

DELIGHTFUL TRIP — TO — WEST INDIES and BRAZIL

Societe Postale Francaise de l'Atlantique

CANADIAN and BRAZILIAN DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE

Under Contract with the Canadian and Brazilian Governments for the carrying of their Mails.

The following magnificent new steamships, having splendid accommodation for passengers, and fitted with all the latest improvements; will sail monthly from Montreal during navigation, touching at Quebec, Gaspé and Halifax, for St. Thomas, W.I., Para, Maranh, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:—

NAME.	TONS.	
Ville de Para	3,000	Capt. Mazon.
Ville de Ceara	3,000	Capt. Laperdrix
Ville de Montreal	3,000	Capt. Roussel.
Ville de Quebec	3,000	_____
Ville de Halifax	3,000	_____
Comt D'Eu, (cargo)	2,000	Capt. Deliens.

CABIN RATES:

From Canada to St. Thomas, - - - - - \$ 60
to Para, Maranh and Ceara, - - - - - 120
to Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, - - - 160

Children under 3 years, free; from 3 to 8 years, quarter; and from 8 to 12 years, half-fare.

RETURN TICKETS to all Points, Fare and a- lf. Steerage Passage at Low Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to *Head Office*, 30 Rue le Peletier, Paris; Messrs. W. P. HOWLAND & Co., Toronto; Messrs. GIBB, LAIRD & Co., Quebec; Messrs. HALL & FAIRWEATHER, St. John, N.B.; Messrs. F. W. W. NICKERSON & Co., Boston; Messrs. CLARK & SEAMAN, Wharf No. 9, New York; C. SUTTON LE BOUTILLIER, Gaspé; C. W. McCUAIG, Ottawa; Messrs. W. DARLEY BENTLEY & Co., West India Wharf, Halifax; W. D. O'BRIEN, St. James Street, Montreal; or to

W. DARLEY BENTLEY, General Agent,

317 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Societe Postale Francaise de l'Atlantique

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

—) BETWEEN (—

ANTWERP, HAVRE,

—) AND (—

HALIFAX, QUEBEC and MONTREAL

 The magnificent New Steamships of this Company, with unrivalled accommodation for Passengers, will sail from

ANTWERP AND MONTREAL

MONTHLY,

CALLING AT

HAVRE, HALIFAX AND QUEBEC.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to and from any part of Canada, United States, France, Germany and Holland.

 For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to the HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 30 Rue le Peletier, Paris ; Messrs. KENNEDY & HUNTER, Antwerp ; Messrs. POUDAVIGNE, Havre ; Messrs. W. P. HOWLAND & Co., Toronto ; Messrs. W. D. BENTLEY & Co., West India Wharf, Halifax ; W. D. O'BRIEN, St. James Street, Montreal ; or to

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,

AGENT GENERAL,

317 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.